was? A.—I did not really know what a lobbyist was until then. Q.-You had no idea even what it was? A.-I could make a guess, but I had no definite knowl-

DID NOT KNOW PAYN WAS A LOBBYIST. Q .- Mr. Burns, you testify under oath that you never heard of Mr. Payn as being a lobbyist at Albany before you went to him about this matter: A.-I testify under oath that I had known Mr. Payn as a politician, but not as a lobbyist. This

had with him.

Q-At that time you had heard of the word

"lobbyist"? A.—Yes.
Q-It had some meaning in your mind, I suppose? A.—I understood that a lobbyist was a politician that could reach a good way. (Laughter)
Q.—And you thought Mr. Payn was "a politician
that could reach a good ways"? A.—I thought
Mr. Payn was a politician, and for that reason
I went to him.

Shouth before the

Shortly before the committee took a recess for off until after recess.

Q.—Were any checks handed to you personally last fall? A.—I remember that two checks were handed to me. One was handed to me by Mr. Platt, and it came from a friend of his.

Q.—Were those checks for large amounts? A.—One was for \$50 and the other was for \$55, I think.

Mr. Quigg explained that Mr. Einstein, the present proprietor of "The Press," had assumed the work of collecting money for the campaign. Most of the money which was contributed in aid of Mr. Quigg's election to Congress was received

said so to anybody. Mr. Quigg proceeded to explain that his ac-

edge.
Q.—You could make a pretty good guess, I suppose? A.—I don't know, but I did not know for

Payn as a politician, but not as a lobbyist. This is the first time I have been informed of the correct meaning of a lobbyist.

Q-Well, what do you understand it to be now?

A-I understand that certain papers have said Mr. Payn was a lobbyist; perhaps he was, but perhaps he was not.

Q-Well, you say this is the first time you have known the meaning of the term "lobbyist." What do you understand it to be? A-A man who is there for what there is in it. (Lauchier.)

Q-And that is what you understand now is a lobbyist-a man who is there for what there is in it? A-Yes.

Q-You never understood, I suppose, that Mr. Payn was there for what there was "in it"? A-I would understand he was not, from the dealings I had with him.

Q-At that time you had heard of the word

luncheon Mr. Quigg was recalled to the witness chair for further cross-examination by George Raines and was asked about his work as the Editor of "The Flushing Times," ten years ago. He said he was accused of publishing six libels while editor of the newspaper. For an article attacking Downing, formerly the District-Attorney of Queens County, Mr. Quigg said, he had been indicted and compelled to pay a fine of \$500. He wanted to make an explanation of the circumstances of the case then, but Mr. Raines shut him

MR. QUIGG CROSS-EXAMINED.

After recess Mr. Raines questioned Mr. Quigg closely about his interest in the Judicial Sales bill. Mr. Quigg said he had taken an interest in the bill for three reasons. First, because he thought interests of owners of property would be better protected; second, because men who were interested in the Real Estate Exchange were his personal friends and lived in his Congress District, and, third, because he thought it was good polities to take the judicial sales away from the control of Richard Croker and his partner. He said that none of the men interested in the Real Estate Exchange had made contributions of money to his campaign so far as he knew.

Q.-Did you solicit Mr. Fayn's support for the udicial Sales bill? A.-I taiked with him about the Judicial Sales bill? A.-I taiked with him about the bill at Albany.
Q.-What did Mr. Payn say? A.-He said that since the Firemen's bill had been fixed to my satisfaction he hoped I would withdraw my support from the Judicial Sales bill. I said I would certainly do nothing of the kind.

MR. QUIGG MAKES A DENIAL. Q .- Did you say that gentlemen interested in the

Judicial Sales bill had contributed \$3,500 to your political fund? A.-I did not. Q.-Do you strongly say that? A.-I do. I never

quaintance with the gentlemen interested in the Judicial Sales bill began only at the end of his campaign. Answering a question by Mr. Raines, he said that, although he had heard of Mr. Cruger, he was not personally acquainted with Mr. Sheffield, with reference to bringing officers be-

Didn't Live

Merely Existed

pointing the way to health and safety. Truly it

s not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsapar-

lla does, that tells the story. Just read this vol-

intary statement of what it has done for Mr.

Owen, in his straightforward way of putting

"Gentlemen: For 6 or 7 years of my life I did

not live-I merely existed. Although not confined

o my bedroom, I was in a most deplorable con-

lition, suffering from a complication of evils. I

was so costive that a week, or sometimes two

weeks, would pass without a movement of the

Become So Melancholy

hat I was sorcely off the farm in six years. I

even contemplated making an end to my miser-

*C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

owels. I had no appetite. Had

Raised from Misery and Melan-

following letter may come as a beacon light out any help.

"Henderson, Pa., Jan. 14, 1895.

choly by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

him. Friends of Mr. Cruger had contributed money for his campaign, he said.

Doney for his campaign, he said.

Q.—Are you aware that Cruger contributed to your political fund? A.—I am quite sure he did not. Q.—Do you intend that your conversation with everybody on the Judicial Siles hill is covered by what you have told us. A.—Yes.

Q.—In a conversation you had with Mr. Sheffled did you tell him that you were going to print this article? A.—Yes.

Q.—At the time you wrote that article did you have the dispatches from Albany of the action of the Judiciary Committee upon the Sales bill? A.—I cannot say, but your question will be covered by the statement that I had seen the afternoon papers.

Q.—You knew that Raines and Coggeshall had voted against the Judicial Sales bill before you sat down to write the article? A.—I don't know, but if it was in the afternoon papers then I knew of it.

Q.—When did you finish writing that article? A.—About 8 o'clock in the evening.

After some more sparring Mr. Quigg said he

After some more sparring Mr. Quigg said he article by the knowledge that Senators Raines, Coggeshall and Robertson had opposed the Judicial Sales bill and also the Police Reorganiza-

There was a dispute as to tre testimony which had been given by Firemen Clifford and Rothenhausen on Saturday as to the raising of money by the officers and the mention of Senators Raines, Coggeshall and Robertson, and the stenographer read from his notes of the testimony. Mr. Quigg said that the information which had been mentioned in the testimony was not sufficient for a charge of corrupt negotiation. He declined to explain the meaning of the article he had written, saying that it spoke for itself.

spoke for itself.

Q.—At the time you wrote that article did you know whether Senators Raines and Coggeshall and anything to do one way or another with the officers amendment? A.—Well, yes. Mr. Sheffleld told me that Senator Raines had told him that he wanted the officers amendment passed.

Q.—Do you consider, because the Senator was in favor of the officers increase, that was a sufficient fact to base a charge of corrupt dealings? A.—I should say that any one of the facts I have detailed would be sufficient.

Q.—Had Senators Raines and Coggeshall voted in favor of the Juficial Sales bill, would this article of April IS last have appeared in "The Press"? A.—I think it would. It might not have appeared that

CONVERSATIONS WITH OFFICERS Q.-Did you personally apply to any members of

unblished that article? A.—I had conversations with we officers upon the matter.

Q.—What were their names? A.—One was named

Q.—What were their names? A.—One was named reel, and the other's was Graham.
Q.—Teil us the nature of your conversations with hem? A.—Freel told me he did not know anyoning about it, and that he had declined to have anyoning to do with the bill or payment of the meney fe also said he constlered the efforts of the men is obtain an increase of salary was placing in exparity the two per cent tax bill. Consequently a had no sympathy with the efforts to obtain an increase of salary. Graham, however, told me he hought about \$7.00 had been raised toward a fund o get the officers' increase passed. He told me that position to Mr. Freel and declined to have anything to do with the bill.

Q.—Did you have any conversations with any of the other officers of the association? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you not make more efforts in this direction before you made the charges against the three Senators? A.—Hecause I did not think the officers' association was a good source of information upon the subject.

Q.—Do you mean to say that out of 198 men you could not get any to tell the truth? A.—I do not say anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you stop to think whether it was worth while to find out the facts? A.—I did stop to find out the facts. I pursuel my investigations in many directions.

y directions. But you got nothing except what you heard

fore the Fire Commissioners for the purpose of questicning them? A.—There was a talk between us, but whether he or I suggested this I cannot remember.

Q.—Did it not occur to you that Mr. Sheffield, as a friend of yours and as one interested in the Judicial Sales bill, could use his means of getting information from the firemen on this subject before the publication of this article? A.—Yes, it occurred to me, but I thought it best not to take advantage of it.

curred to me, but I thought
advantage of it.
Q.—But after the article was published you tried
to have that done, did you not? A.—Yes, I did,
Q.—Previous to the publication of the article you
sent for firemen to come to your editorial offices? Yes.
-Did you get from anybody except Mr. Graham

Q.—Did you get from anybody except Mr. Graham?
A.—Yes, several; and I was also given the names of men who had contributed money to the fund which was to be raised to aid the passing of the bill.

Q.—When was this communicated to you? A.—About a month or so ago; about the middle of March, I think.

Mr. Quigg was then asked by Mr. Raines to give the names of the firemen who were stated to have contributed money to the fund. He refused, however, to divulge the names at that stage of the proceedings, and was supported in his objection by Mr. Root, and after a brief argument between counsel the question was

MR. ROOTS TRIBUTE TO MR. QUIGG. Mr. Root then asked some questions about the libel for which Mr. Quigg had paid a fine of \$500. Mr. Quigg said that Downing was District-Attorney of Queens County and also trustee of the village school in Flushing, and he published articles attacking Downing day after day for nearly two years. The proceedings for libel were brought on only one of the articles. Another article had charged Downing with bribery. That was called to the attention of Grover Cleveland, then Governor of the State, who appointed Charles S. Fairchild to make an investigation, and upon Mr. Fairchild's report Mr. Cleveland removed Downing from office. ticles attacking Downing day after day for

Samuel G. French, a coal dealer, of No. 550

Samuel G. French, a coal dealer, of No. 550 Park-ave, testified that he had been acquainted with Assistant Foreman Patrick H. O'Reilly, now dead, who was the financial secretary of the Officers' Association in the Pire Department. He said that late in February or early in March O'Reilly spoke to him about a coal bill, long due, and said he could not pay the hill then because he was obliged to give money for the passage of a bill to raise the firemen's pay.

George Raines objected to the testimony, and said that if such testimony was accepted by the committee it would be only necessary to get a list of dead firemen, and then get persons to testify as to supposed conversations with them. Mr. Root said that if the committee wanted to ascertain the truth such testimony as that given by Mr. French should be received. Senator O'Connor did not want to admit the testimony, but a majority of the committee decided to hear it.

Q-Did O'Reilly say anything about a meeting at the quarters of Engine Company No. 17 A.—He said that Foreman Paris, Mr. Fayn and Senator Ahearn met there to see about having the firementability passed. He also said there was to be another meeting at the Hotel Metropole.

Q-Did over communicate what you had heard to the Fire Commissioners? A.—Yes, to Mr. Shef-

Replying to Mr. Raines, the witness said Rellly had given as an excuse for not paying his bill that he had to put up money for political

purposes. The amount owing was \$30. Q-Did he give you no excuse before for not paying his account? A.-Yes, once he said he was unable to pay because of sickness in his family.

was unable to pay because of sickness in his family.

Q. Well, in consequence of the communication of Reilly made, you went to Mr. Sheffield to find out if the story was true? A. Not I did not go to Mr. Sheffield to ascertain the truth of the story, but to inform him that a fund was being raised for corrupt purposes.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Quigg recently? A.—I have not seen Mr. Quigg since February until to-da?

To Senator Found. My inducement for going to Mr. Sheffeld was because I knew that he was a new Fire Commissioner, and as he had been to Albony in connection with the Firemen's bill. I hought it nothing more than right that he should know of the fund which was being raised and its object.

another newspaper story to the energy and the sent his resignation.

To George Raines, thief Honner said that he had asked Burns to solicit the aid of Mr. Payn in defeating the Two Per Cent Tax bill, and he had also suggested that Mr. Payn should receive pay for his expenses. Mr. Payn had refused to receive any money from the freemen.

Fireman Adolph Zorn, of Engine Company No. 56, testified that on March 2 Assistant Foreman Samuel Reed said that he had to put up \$30 for the passage of the officers' amendment to the salary bill, and he thought the firemen ought to put up their share of the money. The men said they would not put up a cent. Reed said that it came hard for him to pay \$30, as it was a short month and his daughter was about to get married. He also said that Foreman Burke would put up \$45. Zorn's testimony was corroborated by the testimeny of Fireman Jeremiah Kelly, of the same company. To Mr. Raines Kelly said he did not think that Reed was joking the pass of the company. Kelly, of the same company. To Mr. Raines Kelly said he did not think that Reed was joking when he spoke about the raising of the money by the officers.

Q.-Was he soher? A.-I won't swear to that. He had been drinking but he meant what he said. Mr. Root.-In vino veritas: (Laughter.)

Mr. Root—In vino veritas? (Laughter.)

THE CONVERSATION RYAN HEARD.

Lawrence Ryan was the next witness, and replying to Mr. Root said he was a fireman in Engline 41, of the Thirteenth Battallon. He had been in the department nearly twenty years. His evidence in chief was the relation of a conversation between Captain Landor, of Engine 42, and Captain Clark, of Engine 69, which he construed as referring to the raising of funds to aid the passage of the officers' increased saiary amendment. He said:

I was standing met inside our quarters a little time ago, when Landor and Clark came up and he expressed his willingness to put up rome money. Landor the expressed his willingness to put up money, but wanted to know first where the money would not if the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the bill dil not pass. Clark replied: "We shall set it back again." They were standing then just only the provision. In other the printed to do this work there may be b

sir.

Henry Hauck, a fireman of Engine No. 25, was then sworn. Mr. Root was proceeding to examine him upon a statement made by another fireman, named Conboy, with reference to the finding by the latter of a book in the engine-house containing the names of forty-dive officers who had put up money, when Mr. Raines energetically objected to the evidence. There had, he said, been already too much of that kind of second-hand evidence brought forward. What was wanted was direct evidence, and not a statement from a witness of what comebody had told him, or of something that had happened to somebody something that had happened to somebody

O'CONNOR WANTS DIRECT EVIDENCE

Chairman O'Connor agreed that direct evidence would be more acceptable to the committee, and Board of Claims bills for the publication of the sugg sted that Conboy, if possible, should be proceedings of the recent Constitutional Convention. placed upon the stand and tell his own story.

placed upon the stand and tell his own story.

Mr. Root—I believe Conboy is in court, but he is relictant to give evidence.
Chairman O'Connor—I don't think we should allow the admission of this witness's evidence. I am aware that in the Lexow Committee we adopted a very wide latitude, but—

Mr. Root (interposing)—And it was in that way you got your facts. There is a strong band of men organized here to conceal this kind of transactions, which would be injurious to them if they were confessed to. Therefore you have to act judiciously and use discretion in order to get at the truth, rather than insist upon the steet rule of exhaust, as if the conviction of a criminal was the point at issue.

Mr. Raines vehemently deprecated Mr. Root's suggestion regarding the concealment of facts. He went on: "Mr. Roo, practically asserts that 183 officers of the Fire Department are not to be trusted on the stand, and, therefore, he has got to trainide down all existing rules of defence, in order to get evidence to support his case. I am perfectly amazed that the firemen of this city, who devote their lives to the saving and protection of property, and who risk their lives in the defence of the community, should not be considered trustworthy enough to give evidence." Mr. Raines vehemently deprecated Mr. Root's

At this point Chairman O'Connor announced



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the difference between "Genuine Pond's Extract" and its many imitations. Nature's own pain reliever is Pond's Extract.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for our buff wrapper and yellow label. Pond's Extract Co., 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

the adjournment of the proceedings until this morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHN M'CABE'S SUICIDE.

There was nothing in the proceedings before the special committee of the State Senate yesterday to give color to a report that the suicide of ex-As his desire to escape being examined by the comfor some years it was not believed that he could of officers of the department a few months ago. Firemen said yesterday that McCabe had been

ner which indicated that he was itsane.

If he had known that he was to be called as If he had known that he was to be called as a witness before the committee, the firemen said, he might have been afraid of making a show of his mental weakness, but it was not supposed that he had any revelations to make which would have implicated members of the department.

Eithu Root vesterday declined to talk about McCabe's possible testimony before the committee. President La Grange, of the Fire bepartment, to whom, it was said, McCabe had told something of importance, was at the investigation yesterday, but he said he had been called as a witness, and he could not make any statement until he took his seat on the witness-stand.

HONEST VOTING IN DANGER.

A MENACE TO BALLOT REFORM IN THE RAINES BILL

Hugh Benner. Chief of the Fire Department was called to tell why he had resigned from the officers' association, and he sail he had resigned on account of the amendment which had been introduced to raise the officers' pay. He was opposed to thus, and when he read in the newspapers that such an amendment had been added to the Firemen's bill, he told Foreman Burns what he thought of it. Burns denied that the officers were working for the amendment or raising any money to have it passed, but he told Burns that he would leave the association if he heard anything more about the amendment might kill the men's hill. He saw another newspaper story to the effect that the officers were trying to have their salaries raised, and he sent his resignation.

To George Raines, Chief Bonner said that he sage but for the plea put forth by Raines that Assembly. The amendment they desired to have that the election officers alone should have the voters.

Mr. Raines has not kept this pledge. The As sembly Judiciary Committee to-day persisted in the policy of facilitating the purchase of voter by submitting the Raines bill in a practically unsays that any illiterate or disabled voter "may enter the booth with two electors of opposite political faith, to be selected by the inspectors of election from parties represented by them re spectively." This is nearly as bad as the orig-inal provision. In other States the sworn elec-tion officers at the polls assist illiterate voters

a suspension of the state of th

A "JOB" HEADED OFF.

Albany, April 36 (Special). The Assembly this morning killed one of the most flagrant "jobs" of the session when it struck the enacting clause out Keck's bill to enable "The Albany Journal" and "The Albany Argus" to foist upon the State The compiler of the convention, it will be remem bered, made some arrangement, on his own respon with these two papers for a report of the journal and debates of the convention, but the conitself promptly disavowed this order, and

Elegant new patterns in Spoonwork and Silver Knives.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths, \$ 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. ? Between 26th and 27th Sts.

efforts of "The Journal" and "The Argus" to efforts of "The Journal" and "The Argus" to enlighten the Albany public as to its doings. The two
newspapers persisted, however, in publishing befated
reports, some of the debates appearing as late as
last January, four months after the dissolution of
the convention. The claims of "The Journal" and
"The Argus" for their useless and unauthorized
labor amount to thousands of doilars, although no
specific sum was named in Mr. Keck's bill. This
morning, on second reading, Mr. Conkling moved
to strike out the enacting clause of the "job," and
his attack on the bill was supplemented by
specches by Messrs. Alnaworth, Robbins and Armstrong. The motion was carried, 46 to 19.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF TIMBER-LAND DEPREDATIONS A CRACK AT WARING. Albany, April 26.-After the House had been called to order this morning Mr. Sanger moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of his bill amending the Civil Service laws by increasing the salaries of the State Civil Service Commissioners and their employes, and that that motion lie upon the table. This is the bill prepared by the investigating committee which looked into the affairs of the commission last fall,

The motion prevailed.

Mr. O'Grady gave notice that on some future day he would move to suspend the rules, in order to call out of its order the New-York City Police Magistrates bill, so that the Senate amendments could be concurred in.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution that the chair-

man of the Committee on Lands and Forestry be man of the Committee of sub-committee of three authorized to appoint a sub-committee of three members, to conduct an investigation of slieged depredation of timber lands, the committee to have power to send for books, papers and persons, to examine witnesses, to employ one stenographer and ne messenger and to incur necessary travelling xpenses, and report to the next Legislature. The resolution and a report on the subject were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Assemblyman Ainsworth introduced a bill pro-

viding for the annual tax levy for the State care of the insane for the fiscal year beginning October

i. The bill provides for a tax of one mill on the taxable property of the State, which will raise \$1,200,000. The amount to be raised is nearly double the amount raised last year, as the dependent insane in New-York and Kings counties are to be cared for under this appropriation, a portion of which will also be used for the repairs to State hospital buildings.

Mr. Lawson's bill prohibiting railroads in cross-streets west of Central Park, New-York City, opposite park entrances, north of Flifty-ninth-st, and south of One-hundred-and-tenth-st., was passed. Before the House adjourned Speaker Fish, from the floor, stated that to-morrow was the birthday of General Grant. He suggested that the adjournment be taken in honor of that day, because of the fact that men in high places had been making dings at the soldiers. The speech was greeted with applause, and the House at 12:10 adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, April 26.-Governor Morton has approved

these bills:

Chapter 412—Assemblyman Wray's, providing for a dog tax in cities of over \$99,690 inhabitants.

Chapter 412—Assemblyman Tobin's, compelling the dressing of stone used in State or municipal works inside the boundaries of the State.

Chapter 417—Senator O'Sullivan's, providing that the Mayor of any city in the State may issue certificates to policemen and firemen for free transportation by transportation companies, and that other certificates may be issued allowing policemen and firemen the free use of telegraph and telephone lines when in the performance of official duty.

Chapter 418—Assemblyman Maiby's, providing that every casualty company shall pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the gross amount of premiums received during the year.

Chapter 425—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, giving the State Controller power to enforce the payment of corporation taxes.

the State Controller power to enforce the payment of corporation taxes.

Chapter \$27-Assemblyman Gardiner's, extending until 1985 the time for completing the New-York, Boston, Albany and Schenectady Railroad.

Chapter \$28-Extending the time for completing the New-York and Northern Railroad until 1996.

Chapter \$28-Extending until 1990 the time for beginning the construction of a bridge authorized to be built by an act to incorporate the River Bridge Company. The bridge is to be built across the Nissaria River to Canada from a point near Nagara Fails. impter 43 Senator O'Connor's, authorizing the

Impier 434-Senator O'Connors, authorizing the weders League of the City of New-York to reinsported as a fraternal beneficiary league under name of the Jewellers League, of New-York. Chapter 434-Problibing the construction of a railed on Stuyesantave, Brooklyn, between Brookly at on Stuyesantave, Brooklyn, between Brookly at Stuyesantave, Brooklyn, between Brooklyn and Fu'ton-st, without the consent of propertyars. Assemblyman Wray's, providing that Mayor of Brocklyn may designate some person is office to sign salary and other warrants not

in his office to sign salary and other warrants not over 1550.
Chapter 44 — Senator Guv's, authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Estimates of New-York City to determine and award damages within sixty days for the changing of the original grade of One-hundred-and-forty-third-st. from the Boule-vard to the Hudson River Ratiroad.
Chapter 442—Arsemblyman Hamilton's, empowering the New-York City Controller to return the assessment laid on property south of One-hundred-and-flex-third-st, for opening Twelfth-ave, between Fifty-inith and One-hundred-and-flex-third-st, said Twelfth-ave, south of One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, having been closed afterward.

WILL FOUND A NEW ZOO.

Albany, April 26. Governor Morton to-day approved Assemblyman Niles's bill incorporating the New-York Zoological Society and to provide for the establishment of a zoological garden in the city of

SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN LOST THEIR JOBS. Albany, April 26. The signing by the Governor resterday of the bill consolidating the State Fish and Game and Forest Commissions legislated out of office all the fish and game protectors and foresters formerly in State employ, and also over 200 special has and game protectors in the employ of clubs and private individuals. In their places the new board has thus far appointed only ten regular protectors and foresters. The next meeting of the commission is set for May 7.

AN AMERICAN MODISTE IN PARIS.

About three years ago the fashionable modistes of Paris were amused by the opening of a new at No. 26 Avenue de l'Opéra, and doubly so, as the proprietor was an American lady, Miss M. Stuart. Prodictions were freely made that a disastrous failare would be the result. Happily, Miss Stuart possessed original ideas, combined with an exquisite New-York, Paris and London realized the fact that ing a Smart hat, a natural sequence being that Miss Stuart has built up a business fully equal to that of the leading Parisian modistes, whose amusement has been changed to a keen feeling of envy, with good cause, as Miss Stuart's saion is daily crowded with the most elegant women, and her exclusive models are sought after by the leading millinery establishments in New-York, London ing infilinery establishments in New-York, London and other clitics, so that many fair Americans who cannot visit Paris this season may still have the opportunity of scienting a Stuart model. Miss Stuart's hats and bennets have found special favor among the Parisian élégantes this season on account of their being in direct contrast to the grochest production of the contrast of the process of the products of the contrast of the process.

MGR. SATOLLI AT OLD ST. PATRICK.

The tenth anniversary of the consecration of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Mulberry and lott sts., will be celebrated to-morrow at 11 a. m. Monsigner Satoill will sing the solemn pontifical mass. Archbishop Corrigan will be present. On Monday morning the boys and gris of the parish will give receptions to the Apostolic Delegate.

THREATENED COAL STRIKES IN OHIO. Bellaire, Ohio, April 26.—The district containing the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont and Tuscarawas within its borders has the finest coalfields in Ohio. It is conceded now by prominent coal operators that on May I another bigstrike will be ordered, which will end in turmoil and riots. The outlook is not promising for an amicable settlement of the wage question, which will be the sole cause of trouble.

Pittsburg, April 26.-Patrick McBryde, National secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, has written a letter in which he points out a way for settling the coalminers' strike here. He says:

the coalminers' strike here. He says:

The competition that the Pennsylvania operators complain of is caused from ceal mined along the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Cleve'and, Lorain and Wheeling ratiroads, and the principal mines are owned by the ratiroad companies. They bring ore from the lakes and carry back coal. It is in the interests of the roads to do so, even if they sold coal at a loss. But while they lose money, at the mines they gain 8½ cents a ton for freight. The claim is made by the Pittsburg operators that this coal sets the price for Pittsburg. We ask the Pittsburg operators to come to an interstate meeting and prove their claims. If they are in the right, we will shut down the mines on the roads named until they pay the 65-cent rate. There are only about 2,000 miners on those roads and, much as we may deplore strikes, it is much better to have one in the section named than that the miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should suffer reduction.

OPENING OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE. OPENING OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
The Sandy Hook Route of the Central Railroad
of New-Jersey will open for the season on Monday, May 13.

Boats will leave New-York at 10:15 a. m. and 3:45
p. m., arriving at New-York 9:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
Additional boats will be placed in service on

Doctors' Mistakes.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE

How Large Bills are run up Without Benefit to the Sufferer.

Many times women call on their family physiciana suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from nervous disease, another from liver of kidney disease, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going, indifferent, or over-busy doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which they prescribe 'their pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only of mplomic caused by some womb disease. The physician ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It curer all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses of the womanly organs. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial. It also makes childbirth easy by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of mourishment for the child promoted. Sold by all dealers. Many times women call on their family physicians

TO-DAY at TWO!

Positively Last Day of the LINDENBORN AUCTION,

865 Broadway.

Building is rented and everything

MUST BE SOLD D. LINDENBORN, Auctioneer.

Bargains For Cyclists.

The usual Friday crowd was in our store yesterday, all anxious to obtain some of the extraordinary bargains we are offering in

Bicycle Clothing and Sundries.

Sunday promises to be a good day for the Cyclist-Brother Dunn says warm-so get your Cycling Clothing and be in style.

75c. Black Hose, . . . 39c.

53.00 Lambs' Wool Sweaters, \$2.00 Just the thing for the Cyclist; will last for years.

A few hundred All-Wool Sweaters, manufacturers' samples, at \$1.50.

Caps, all kinds and styles, 50c. up. Bicycle Coats-sizes 32, 34-a few left # \$1.50; these formerly sold for \$5.00.

Our Bicycle Clothing is unequalled in style, material and workmanship. Prices to suit all, from \$5.50 up. Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers and all kinds of Sundries.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 NASSAU STREET.



REED & BARTON,

Silversmiths. Destrable in Silverware at Reasonable Pric

37 Union Square, N. Y., 13 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

t by scientific method. Send stamp for be DRN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 424-st., N. Y.

JUDGE GOFF'S INJUNCTION DEFIED. GOVERNOR EVANS'S AGENTS SEIZE LIQUOR AND

TURN IT OVER TO THE STATE DISPENSARY. Columbia, S. C., April 26.-Pollowing out his dec laration of the intention to disregard Judge Goff's temporary injunction restraining all State, county and musicipal officers from interfering with liquor shipped into this State while in transit, and in the hands o' consignees until May 2. Governor Evans's liquor constables this afternoon selzed a barrel of bottled beer shipped by express from Augusta, Ga. to this city. They broke it open and conveyed its onfiscated contents to the State Dispensary. State confiscated contents to the State Dispensary. State
Liquer Commissioner Misson yesterday issued a
circular to constables commanding them to be particularly vigilant in detecting and seizing liquors.
The further action of the United States judges is
awaited with the keenest interest.

YOU Tried **Qticura**

Have

the great SKIN CURE?

Its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating

Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

To all who are in the der's of despair, the pable existence. I doctored for two summers with-

"This is a stage where a man becomes dis-

gusted with doctors and medicines of all kinds.

If this, and what I am about to write, should be

allowed to reach the eye of any such person, let

him know that it is written in the hope that just

such persons will read it, and believe it and be

benefited by it. A friend had half a bottle of

Hood's Farsaparilla left over and persuaded me

"I experienced so much benefit from it I took

I Am Cured

sound and well. I am 61 years of age but feel

parilla was sent as a means to heal my body. I

cannot say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Hood's Pills and will gladly answer any inquiries

J. W. OWEN, Henderson, Mercer Co., Pa.

from doubting Thomases if postage is sent."

39 years younger. I truly believe Hood's Sarsa-

to take it with some of Hood's Pills.

two bottles more, and, thank God,

HOOD'S

The above and other Cures enable us to Truthfully Say